FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

21 JUNE 1984

Lebanon

The new "Free Parliament of the Christians in Southern Lebanon"considers that the "southern army of Lebanon " is the sole military force qualified to maintain security in the south and urges Lebanese from all communities to enlist in its ranks, the leader of the new grouping stated at its inaugural meeting near Sidon in remarks reported by Voice of Lebanon radio. He also announced the formation of a political parliament to begin political steps on behalf of the southern Christian group. In a related report, the *JERUSALEM POST* described the new grouping as the "Free Christian Parliament of South Lebanon." Uri Lubrani, the coordinator of Israeli activities in Lebanon, welcomed the new Parliament in remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio, expressing the hope that the Christians will talk with the other sects to create an expanded body to attend to the problems of everyday life in the south. As for the Shi'ites, the Amal Movement's information office in the south issued a statement condemning the Israelis for arresting Amal officials and supporters as part of a campaign of intimidation and persecution, Beirut radio reported.

In Bikfayya, the Cabinet met on 21 June to discuss the agreement reached with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Beirut radio announced. Meanwhile, the security situation in the capital was relatively calm following further exchanges of fire the previous evening, the Voice of Lebanon noted. Israeli planes overflying the Al-Biqa' valley and the mountain area drew antiaircraft fire on 21 June, according to security sources cited by the radio.

Israel

The Jerusalem District Court sentenced a member of the Jewish underground to 10 years imprisonment on seven charges including convictions for conspiring to attack the Temple Mount and assassinate Arab mayors, IDF radio announced.

PLO Affairs

The leaders of the Democratic Alliance, which consists of the PFLP, the DFLP, the Palestinian Communist Party, and the Palestine Liberation Front, met in Damascus with the leaders of the National Alliance, a group comprising the Fatah dissidents, the PFLP General Command, the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front, and As-Sa'iqah, the clandestine Palestinian Voice of National Unity radio reported. The meeting was also attended by five PLO Executive Committee members and by PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum, who told journalists that the talks resulted in agreement on the need to restore the PLO's unity on an anti-imperialist basis, to hold a PNC meeting after reaching a comprehensive agreement on political and organizational measures, and to hold another meeting of the National and Democratic alliances in Damascus on 26 June.

Meanwhile, in a statement broadcast by radio, "Fatah's Provisional Revolutionary Council," the Fatah dissidents' leadership body, advocated a dialogue between the National and Democratic alliances "on the basis of wrecking 'Arafat's command and course in order to rescue the PLO from the state of paralysis" generated by the PLO chairman's "deviation."

As for the PLO leaders' plans for a popular conference to express support for their "legitimate" leadership of the organization, Palestinian sources in Amman cited by Jordan's *AD-DUSTUR* disclosed that the conference will be held at the same place and time as the PNC meeting and will include about 5,000 Palestinians chosen by committees.

Kuwait

Gromyko Visit — USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko will visit Kuwait "during the last quarter of this year," according to *AL-QABAS as cited by KUNA's Diplomatic Information Service.*

Missile Request — Kuwait does not consider "final" the U.S. refusal to sell it Stinger missiles, according to a 20 June statement by Kuwait's UN representative reported by KUNA.

Gulf Conflict

Volunteers to Front — More than 4,000 volunteers left Tehran for the battlefront on 20 June following a ceremony which included an address by Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i, Tehran radio announced. In his speech, the president asserted that Iran was defending itself, adding that no one should think that it wanted war, either at sea or on land. According to IRNA, Khamene'i also stated that Iran has so far taken only "defensive steps" and has not yet launched an "offensive move," adding: "However, we must prepare ourselves for it."

Cease-fire Violations — Iran and Iraq accused each other of violating the limited ceasefire on 20 June. An Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA reported that Iran shelled a 'civilian area" in Basra Governorate and warned that Iraq would be forced to "respond in kind" should this recur. A military spokesman cited by Baghdad radio reported a further shelling of "residential areas" in Basra Governorate the same day. Iran meanwhile claimed that "intense" Iraqi shelling of Abadan and nearby villages killed at least two people.

Iraqi Claim Denied — A spokesman for Iran's War Information Headquarters described Iraq's claim of having retaken the Majnun Island as "totally unfounded," according to IRNA. The spokesman asserted that Iran was in control of the Island.

Chemical Weapons — Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati sent a message to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar expressing the hope that the "necessary attention" will

be given to Iraq's use of chemical weapons following the UN official's initiative to ban attacks on civilian targets, Tehran radio reported. He added that Iran rightly expects that the UN secretary general will "clearly condemn" Iraq's use of such weapons and take steps to prevent their continued use.

Soviet Delegation to Iran — A delegation from the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification today arrived in Tehran and was welcomed by officials from Iran's Ministry of Energy, Tehran radio announced.

Plane Hijacking — Iran sent a protest note to the French Government concerning its behavior toward the hijackers of an Iranian Fokker-27 aircraft, IRNA reported. The note criticized the French decision to allow the hijacked plane to land and urged France to condemn the hijacking and extradite the hijackers, as well as return the plane to Iran. According to Paris radio, the four hijackers are being held under house arrest pending a decision on whether or not to grant them political asylum in France.

GCC Emergency Meeting — The GCC chiefs of staff will hold an "extraordinary" meeting in Riyadh on 23 June to discuss defense cooperation between the GCC member-states, SPA announced.

Afghanistan

The DRA Foreign Ministry rejected Pakistan's claim that Afghan aircraft violated Pakistani airspace on 17 June, asserting in a note broadcast by Kabul radio that Pakistan's sovereignty was not violated in any way by the DRA on that day and that engaging in such "slanders" will create further obstacles to negotiations between the two countries.

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Pakistan Charge of Aircraft Border Violation Refuted

LD201645 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] The charge d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy was summoned to the DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs at 1200 today in connection with a recent claim by the Government of Pakistan concerning the violation of that country's territory by Afghan aircraft. The Foreign Ministry Political Section No 1 detailed its rejection of this claim as follows:

After studying and assessing the Pakistani authorities' claim that Afghan aircraft encroached on the territory of that country on 17 June, the relevant Afghan authorities state that on the above date the sovereignty of Pakistan was not violated in any way whatsoever, and that the Pakistani authorities' claim in this regard is, as in the past, groundless and thus rejected.

It must be stated that experience has shown that whenever the date for the opening of negotiations between the two countries through the UN representative or the date of the UN General Assembly session draw closer, the Pakistani authorities set out such fabrications and baseless claims in order to confuse the public in Pakistan and the world as well as for propaganda benefit.

The DRA is a peace-loving country — despite which it has been subject to savage aggression from the territory of Pakistan — and has never violated the sovereignty of any country.

The DRA Government, completely rejects and comdemns these false and provocative claims by the authorities of Pakistan, which are in complete contravention of the DRA's peaceful policy, and points out that engaging in such slanders will result in nothing but the creation of further obstacles to the conduct of talks between the two countries.

Karmal Receives Paktia Province Representatives

LD210854 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0436 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Kabul, June 20, BAKHTAR — Now the power in Afghanistan belongs to the people and they determine their own destiny, declared Babrak Karmal when he received the representatives of several tribe and nationalities of Khowst Grand County of Paktia Province.

The general secretary of the PDPA CC and the president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA added that the enemies of Afghanistan at the behest of imperialism and reaction have raised hues and cries that Islam is in danger in Afghanistan at the same time they have assassinated over 200 patriotic religious scholars and have arsoned mosques, schools, and other public installations.

Speaking about the Afghan-Soviet relations the president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA recalled that the Soviet Union came to Afghanistan to help it at a sensitive time when the very existence of the country and its people was in danger due to the conspiracies of imperialism and reaction.

Babrak Karmal emphasized that whenever total security is maintained in the country and foreign interventions are ceased with international guarantee, the limited military contingents of the Soviet Union will return to their country.

Babrak Karmal said: "We want a lasting peace not only in Afghanistan but also in our region and in the first place in our neighbouring countries. To achieve this end and live in peace and friendship with our neighbours, the state of DRA has repeatedly expressed its readiness for the settlement of disputes around a negotiating table."

Among other representatives of Khowst Grand County, Malek Khan and Malek Ali Jan thanked Babrak Karmal for receiving them and assured him that the people of the province would firmly and decisively struggle for the safeguarding of the gains of April Revolution and total annihilation of the saboteurs in the country.

Rebels Crushed in Parvan, Faryab, Farah Provinces

LD201724 Kabul BAKHTAR in Dari 1245 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Kabul, 20 Jun (BAKHTAR) — Every day the enemies of our people's tranquillity and security are crushed and the country's security forces carry out operations throughout the country to implement the new stage of work performance.

Quoting a source from the country's security forces, a BAKHTAR agency reporter says that as a result of successful operations by the security forces in the villages of Parvan Province a number of counterrevolutionary elements have been crushed and a number have been captured, along with a quantity of weapons, 1,600 mortar shells, and antistate documents proving the link between these lunatics and the agent counterrevolutionary bands outside the country.

Also during operations by the country's security forces in Faryab Province, a number of rebels were crushed and a quantity of weapons were seized.

According to another report, as a result of a successful operation by the security forces in Farah Province, a number of counterrevolutionaries were crushed and 5 assorted weapons, 4,000 rounds of ammunition, 20 hand grenades, and 2 radio communications sets were seized from them.

Arab League's Chedli Klibi Speaks Prior to Departure

BK201105 Dhaka Overseas Service in Bengali 0900 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, has said that as an important Islamic state Bangladesh can play an effective role in bringing to an end the Iran-Iraq war. He was speaking to newsmen at the Zia International Airport this morning prior to his departure at the end of a 2-day visit to Bangladesh. Chedli Klibi said he had important talks with President Ershad this morning and they discussed matters relating to Arab nations as well as regional and international issues of common concern. He said that they also had extensive discussions on the Iran-Iraq war. He explained to President Ershad the possible danger involved in the escalation of the Gulf war and the president expressed his full agreement.

Chedli Klibi said that President Ershad is fully acquainted with the problems of the Arabs and Palestinians.

In reply to a question Chedli Klibi refuted the Iranian allegation that the Arab nations are supporting Iraq in the Gulf war. The Arab League secretary general said that it is a war between two nations and no other Gulf nations are involved. However, he hoped that in the interests of the prosperity of the region Iran will demonstrate its wisdom in accepting the peace initiatives aimed at bringing an end to the war.

In reply to a question he said that learning of Iran's intention to launch the final attack on Iraq, the Arab nations are making sincere efforts either directly or through friendly nations to bring an end to the war.

When asked to comment on the appeal made by PLO Chief Yasir 'Arafat to hold an international peace conference to find a solution to the Arab problems in West Asia, Chedli Klidi said that it is not the opinion of 'Arafat alone. A unanimous decision was reached at the Arab summit held in Fes in 1982 on holding a similar conference under the auspices of the United Nations.

Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs A.R. Shamsud Doha, Foreign Secretary Ataul Karim, and other senior officials saw him off at the airport.

Prospects for Regional Economic Cooperation Eyed

BK101528 Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 4 Jun 84 p 5

[Editorial: "What Chances for Asian Cooperation?"]

[Text] SARC or South Asian Regional Cooperation, a Bangladesh-mooted proposal for regional cooperation, lends itself to at least a passing review in the light of South Asian realities of current-day relations and potentials. It consists of seven nations of the region with India, both geophysically and on other considerations, existing at the centre. Burma, to whom invitation has recently been extended by India, has as good as refused to join the forum — which should cause no surprise, having regard to the fact that Burma has consistently maintained its isolationist tradition and may continue to do so until a change of mind should occur with a change, if any, in the government in future. The Burmese refusal is also interpretable in none-too-flattering terms for India.

What remains therefore is a SARC comprising India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Maldives. Even a casual glance at the geopolitical landscape represented by this collection of countries would point to the great cooperative potential waiting to be tapped. And there should have been no specific reason to think but optimistically about its future. They say, morning shows the day. And we seem to have been stuck up at the very break of day.

Regional cooperation is the chief goal of such an organisation. And the SARC is to provide the infrastructure for forging it — maybe, brick by brick, if not, overnight, block by block. And trust is the cornerstone on which this could be built. Such a forum has also its built-in factors of success or failure worth study. If mutual confidence and trust is the vital element in this enterprise of regional cooperation we have a geometrical method of determining it: India placed at the centre of the SARC circle and connected with the other member-countries dotted on the circumference. And the mystique number seven with the magic cycle should be a symbol only for the forum to go from strength to strength.

But, unfortunately, the obstacles on the road to success look like increasing rather than diminishing. Instead of goodwill, trust and freedom from fear, factors countering these seem to be growing stronger every passing day. And one has to ascribe this decline or deterioration in regional cooperation to, of all countries, India's attitude, conduct and geopolitical behaviour. To begin with, India has been persistently identifying Pakistan as a danger to her, although vis-a-vis Pakistan, militarily India is more than five times as strong as Pakistan. Kashmir internally and in relation to the centre remains riddled with fear and mistrust. Bangladesh, a close neighbour of India, has its water, border and other problems which have been given new and irritating augularities [as published] by the border fence.

Among her small neighbours are Nepal, Bhutan, and Sri Lanka. With nearly all of them India's relations are anything but sweet. And those with Sri Lanka have over the weeks almost come to a boil. Sri Lanka has accused India of providing a training base for guerrilla and terrorist Tamil separatists and thus interfering in the internal affairs of the island. All this has been in the news. Such alleged action or style in relations can hardly conduce to those conditions which are essential to the formation of a forum on a viable basis.

Non-alignment is also an essential condition of success for the SARC. Suspicions however lurk that some are more, or less, non-aligned than others. Credibility which is what makes or mars an organisation has also to be earned and preserved on a secure basis.

Some aspects of India's behaviour, indeed, border on the most indefensible either morally, legally or internationally. In her bilateral relations with Bangladesh, for instance, (concerning the Ganges water) India is taking all law into her hands by denying the due share of water to a lower riparian country, Bangladesh.

She is wrong in that she violates here what is both private and international law. Nowhere in Europe or America one sees the outrage of the upper riparians behaving with the lower riparians in matters of river waters in this way.

Internally for India, over the months, the situation has recognisably been one in which the largest minority, Muslims, live in terror of communal elements. Recent riots in India only look like nails being driven into the coffin of any noble idea of cooperation, regional or other. As we have said, in a forum like the SARC, the central obligation remains the central country's to make it thrive or send it down the drain.

Nevertheless, we do not lose hope. An idea or concept is always greater than the sordid reality of human stupidity, meanness and short-sightedness. And with the effort and will on the part of the partners, particularly India, and the existing hurdles removed with the exercise of understanding and wisdom by her, a beginning can still be made toward the laying of a foundation of the SARC that will not soon give way. Without the essentials provided, invitations or arrangements for the forum to exist or to function may turn out to be illusory. The main plank of cooperation is likely to be economic interdependence, but the economic interests of the mostly raw-material-producing countries in relation to the relatively industrialised ones must also be preserved.

Congress-I Committee Endorses Golden Temple Action

BK201623 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] The Congress-I working committee which met in New Delhi today expressed its satisfaction at the action taken by the government in ending the gross misuse of the Golden Temple in Amritsar by the terrorists. The committee said the country has been saved from an unprecedented disaster. Complimenting the jawans [soldiers] and officers of the Indian Army and paramilitary and police forces who conducted the operation with great restraint and sacrifice, the committee said the whole nation is proud of them. It endorsed the decision of the government that the Army will not stay a day longer than is necessary to complete the task. It also welcomed the government's decision to throw open the Golden Temple to pilgrims after the area is completely cleared of weapons and explosive material.

The working committee noted that it is now time for applying the healing touch. This is not a conflict between Hindus and Sikhs, nor between the government and the Sikhs. It was an action to save the nation from the forces of anarchy and disruption. The committee said that it was the biggest threat faced by the country since independence apart from foreign invasion. The nation's mood today is one of relief, tinged with sadness. There is no occasion for jubilation. There is neither victory nor defeat for anyone. National integrity alone has triumphed.

The working committee has appealed to the people to preserve the forces of unity and cohesion and to combat all elements of disruption which may still be indulging in their machinations.

Gandhi, Lok Dal President Call for Hindu-Sikh Amity

BK201609 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] The prime minister today cautioned people against the activities of misguided elements. Speaking to members of the Citizens Welfare Organization in New Delhi today, she said the government tried its best to avoid Army action in Punjab, but the continued killing of innocent people by the terrorists called for stern action. She appealed to the people to maintain peace and amity.

A check for 53,000 rupees was presented to Mrs Gandhi by the general secretary of the organization toward the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund.

The Lok Dal president, Mr Charan Singh, said the Army should not be withdrawn from the Golden Temple in Punjab until complete normalcy is restored in the state. He was speaking to newsmen in Rohtak today.

Mr Charan Singh said that our efforts should be to work not only for Hindu-Sikh unity but also for the unity of other minority communities.

Official Spokesman Says More Arms Uncovered in Punjab

BK201628 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] In Punjab, 156 suspected terrorists have been rounded up by the security forces in the 24 hours ending this morning. Stating this in Chandigarh today, an official spokesman said a large quantity of arms and ammunition has been recovered from them. These include six self-loading rifles, two shotguns, 11 grenades, and over 2,000 rounds of ammunition.

Giving the (?up-to-date) details of the casualties suffered by the security forces in the state, the spokesman said 92 Army personnel have been killed, including 4 officers and 4 junior commissioned officers [JCO]. Of the 287 wounded, 15 are officers and 18 JCO's.

The spokesman said that of over 4,200 persons apprehended so far, about 1,900 have been screened; 85 employees of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak [Sikh Temple Management] committee have already been released.

10 Arrested in Chandigarh

BK210909 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] In Punjab, the security forces today carried out flag marches in some rural areas of the state. Stating this in Chandigarh today, an official spokesman said it has been done to restore confidence among the people. He said except for Gurdwara (Muktsar) in Faridkot District and the Golden Temple in Amritsar all gurdwaras [Sikh temples] are open to the public and are being visited by a large number of devotees every day.

Meanwhile, the Haryana police arrested two miscreants in Yamunanagar yesterday and recovered three hand grenades and one revolver from their possession. An official spokesman said in Chandigarh today 10 more persons have been rounded up in this connection.

Indian Airlines will resume its services to and from Amritsar from tomorrow. The airline's flights between Delhi-Amritsar-Jammu-Srinagar and between Delhi-Amritsar-Srinagar will operate to scheduled timing.

Traffic Restrictions Lifted

BK201558 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1543 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Here is a flash: The Punjab Government has decided to lift all restrictions for the movement of all types of vehicular traffic throughout the state between 0500 and 2100 except in Amritsar District from tomorrow morning. Stating this to the All-India Radio Chandigarh correspondent, an official spokesman said the restriction on the assembly of five or more persons carrying firearms in public places will, however, continue. [sentence as heard]

Advisory Council Member Assassinated in Quetta

BK210805 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] A Federal Advisory Council member, Malik Hassan Kansin, was shot dead in Quetta last night. He was immediately rushed to a civil hospital, but he later succumbed to his injuries. The assailants were able to escape after the murder. The police have registered the case and are trying to arrest the criminals.

AFP Supplies Further Details

BK210104 Hong Kong AFP in English 0042 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Islamabad, June 21 (AFP) — A member of the president's Advisory Council, Malik Gul Hassan Kansin, was assassinated in the Baluchistan capital of Quetta yesterday, police sources said.

Malik Kansin, 55, a member of the Majlis-i Shura (Federal Advisory Council), was gunned down by unknown killers, the sources said. They did not know the reason for the killing.

An influential leader of the Kansi tribe and a political figure in Baluchistan Province, bordering Iran and Afghanistan, Malik Gul Hassan Kansin is the third member of the Majlis known to have been shot dead since the creation of the Council about two years ago. The previous killings resulted from family feuds and political rivalry.

His assassination takes place amidst a series of killings and robberies by armed men who usually escape after the incidents.

Police sources said the unknown gunmen escaped after the shooting, and his bullet-riddled body was rushed to the Quetta hospital, where he died.

According to family sources, the unknown assailants stopped Mr Kansin's car at gunpoint while he was returning from a party. The killers fired on him at close range and hit him at least four times.

Country Planning To Create Space Research Institute

GF161150 Karachi DAWN in English 10 Jun 84 p 1

[From the Economic and Business Review Supplement]

[Text] Karachi, June 9, PPI — The Organisation of Islamic countries (OIC) is currently reviewing plans for the establishment of an Islamic institute of space science and research, the chairman, Pakistan Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission [SUPARCO], Mr Salim Mahmud, disclosed here on Saturday.

In an interview with PPI, he said that a detailed pre-feasibility study for the proposed institute of space science and research is to be presented to the OIC by the end of June. The findings of the study will also be submitted to the Federal Ministry of Science and Technology for review, the SUPARCO chairman said.

President Gen. Mohammed Ziaul-Haq is the current chairman of the 18-member OIC committee on scientific and technological cooperation among the member states.

The space science institute is one of the five pre-feasibility studies of scientific projects to be implemented jointly by the Islamic countries, Mr Salim Mahmud said, and added that these five were out of a total of 23 selected and approved by the fourth Islamic summit held in Casablanca in January this year.

The other four studies include the establishment of a centre of genetic engineering and biotechnology, institutes of oceanography, technology transfer, and tropical medicine.

The SUPARCO chairman said the five pre-feasibility studies of scientific projects were selected at a high-level meeting of authors of the projects, held in Islamabad in April this year under the chairmanship of Dr M.A. Kazi, adviser to the president on science and technology. It was also attended by Dr Ali Kettani, director general, Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development (IFSTAD).

Indian Charges of Interference in Punjab Rebutted

BK210943 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Mukhtar Zaman commentary]

[Text] President Ziaul Haq has categorically and unequivocally denied the allegations made in India about Pakistan's involvement in the Sikh affairs in East Punjab. He called these allegations as totally wrong, without foundation, and highly irresponsible. Earlier, a similar denial was issued by the foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan. The Foreign Office has also stated that such accusations are totally baseless. Important world newspapers, including *THE NEW YORK TIMES*, also said that the Indian Government had not come forward with any proof about foreign involvement in Sikh mutiny. It seems that a sort of confusion exists in India about the questions relating to the slaughter in Amritsar. It is the usual pattern of Indian publicists to blame Pakistan for everything that goes wrong in India.

The attack on the Golden Temple and other places of worship in East Punjab brought about such a sharp reaction throughout the world, and particularly in the Sikh community, that even responsible Indians apparently lost their nerve. One senior Army officer blamed Pakistan. The prime minister of India, although belatedly, denied that her government linked Pakistan for supporting Sikhs, but added that there was some external forces behind the Sikh movement. [sentence as heard] The confusion is so great that even in the higher echelons of government statements and counterstatements are being made. One general said that all those who had mutineed in the Army will be hanged. The Government of India contradicted the general and said that they will not be dealt with so severely. All these are indications of the fact that the Indian Government has been shaken by the events which are of its own making.

(?Events) of past years have shown that Pakistan had been extremely patient and cautious about the situation prevailing in

India. President Ziaul Haq has very proudly remarked that Pakistan as an Islamic country believes that it should not indulge in things against which it [word indistinct] to others. One of these things is interference in the internal affairs of other countries. Pakistan has never done anything which may be construed by any stretch of imagination as interference in the internal affairs or India. It was true that President Ziaul Haq, in spite of provocations, has never said anything which may vitiate the atmosphere between India and Pakistan. Pakistan has offered a treaty of friendship. Pakistan has always urged for a cordial, normal and good-neighborly relationship between the two countries. From the other side we hear a lot about war clouds and other provocative remarks. With patience and perseverence, the president of Pakistan has always given a smile in reply to a frown from India. Everyone knows about the bloodshed, cruelty, arson, and the burning of Muslim men and women in Bhiwandi [which] was something which created anger not only in Pakistan but in the hearts of Muslims in many other countries. The president has said that he kept quiet though his heart was bleeding for his coreligionists in India. Several thousand riots have taken place in India since independence. What has Pakistan done? It (?offered the) Liagat-Nehru pact, it pleaded for better relationship, it continues to ask India to enter into a nonaggression pact. The Sikh tragedy in India shows that there is something wrong in the body politic. In this country, everyone wants that instead of blaming the outside forces and using [words indistinct] for political purposes, India should seriously act like a mature nation.

Pakistan is always ready to respond to friendship and amity. Baseless [word indistinct] and hollow charges against a peaceful neighbor like Pakistan are not going to solve the problems that India face today. (?Should India) without rancor and hostility make sincere efforts to solve India-Pakistan problems, it would be good for masses in both countries. The president pointedly referred to baseless allegations that the nihangs [Sikh guards] killed in India were Pakistanis and that Pakistani passports or arms were found in Amritsar. India has given no proof at all of these allegations. The business of these passports, the gun-running and acquisition of arms [word indistinct] to Asian countries are a common feature of modern times. How can India say that Pakistan is to be blamed for these matters? The nihangs are dead and dead men do not speak. Does India realize how dangerous it is to bring such baseless allegations against a neighbor which is trying to be good and peaceful? India has tried an [word indistinct] attitude toward Pakistan for many years. It may well try a [word indistinct] attitude and it will have no cause for regrets.

Gandhi Decision To Storm Golden Temple Condemned

GF201302 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 8 Jun 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Night of the Long Knives"]

[Text] In a surprise move the Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi ordered her country's Army to storm the Golden Temple in Amritsar, Sikhdom's holiest shrine. Earlier, in what amounted to the virtual imposition of martial law in India's troubled state, Mrs Gandhi had clamped curfew on all towns, enforced severe press restrictions, thrown out all foreign journalists, closed state borders and ordered the Army to take over the State of Punjab. The Sikh militants who had been guarding the Golden Tample did not submit to brute force and most of them died fighting.

In the all-night battles that took place following the storming of the Golden Temple, over 400 people were killed, including 50 soldiers of the Indian Army. While Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, the leader of the Akali Dal who was holed up in the Golden Temple, surrendered after the troops entered the religious shrine, the more militant leader of Sikh resurgence, Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, refused to surrender and died fighting along with a small group of his armed associates.

By shedding her democratic trappings and opting for military action against members of the minority Sikh community, Mrs Gandhi has acted in a high-handed and imperious manner which would do credit to the chieftain of an autocratic junta. It will be recalled that when the Pakistan Army had moved in for punitive action in East Pakistan in March, 1971, Mrs Gandhi and her government were the foremost self-proclaimed exponents of "human rights." With self-righteous indignation and pious bleeding-heart rhetoric, Mrs Gandhi had urged the then military government of Pakistan to "seek a political solution of a political crisis." However, for all the excesses which the Pakistan Army may have committed in East Pakistan in 1971, it did not violate the sanctity of religious places of worship. Mrs Gandhi has done precisely that, and in so doing is guilty of violation of human rights of the Sikh community of India as well as sacrilege of their holiest shrine. It is the equivalent of an Army storming, say, the Ka'aba or the Vatican. The costs of such blatant use of force cannot be measured by statistics alone.

During the entire Sikh agitation, Mrs Gandhi made no serious effort to negotiate with her political adversaries and in fact by stalling tactics she further exacerbated the situation. Additionally, many Indian observers were convinced that Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale himself was initially encouraged courtesy Mrs Gandhi and her party, in an effort to preempt and outflank the Akali Dal. His death at the hands of the bullets of the Indian Army in a shootout in the Golden Temple is bound to make him a larger-than-life symbol of Sikh martyrdom. We feel that all democratic, right thinking, and civilised people will condemn the acts of a government which by law, morality, and its Constitution should have upheld and defended the human rights of its citizens rather than engaging in acts of violence against them.

While one result of this military action of Mrs Gandhi will be to endear her to the Hindus, concurrently she has forfeited any support that might have existed for her in the Sikh community. This action is bound to have serious long-term repercussions. In the process, the Indian Government, in what is truly an unprecedented move in the history of this subcontinent, has created new martyrs and possibly laid the seeds of communal discord and even Sikh separatism.

As neighbours of India's troubled Punjab State, we have the right to be concerned about developments there. This concern will be shared by all those who wish the subcontinent to be a more peaceful place to live in. The storming of the Golden Temple, desecration of 38 other Sikh shrines, 5 Hindu temples, and one mosque in conjunction with the Tuesday Night Massacre is a

gross violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which will only detract from this objective. However, it does expose the failings of New Delhi's leadership and policies towards its own people.

Revival of Regional Cooperation Body Lauded

GF201211 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 7 Jun 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Revitalising RCD"]

[Text] The recent visit of the newly appointed secretary general of the Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD), Behcet Tureman, to Pakistan has been important in laying the institutional framework for close collaboration between Pakistan, Iran, and Turkey. The RCD, which started as an economic by-product of CENTO in 1964, was in cold storage for a while during the aftermath of the Islamic Revolution. It was also a period of settling down to a new status quo in the region which led the three Muslim countries to better understand the changes taking place and to formulate their respective responses in light of new realities. The decision to revive the RCD with a view to promoting a closer relationship among the three countries has come from Tehran which enjoys a good bilateral relationship with both Pakistan and Turkey. Not surprisingly, Islamabad and Ankara responded positively to the Iranian initiative and the result is the resuscitation of RCD. While trade between Pakistan and Iran and Turkey and Iran is on the upswing, and our relations with Ankara remain solid, the troika as a well-knit group is taking the first steps to lay the foundation of a new lasting relationship.

The RCD of 1984 will be different from that of 1964 in one important respect: All these three countries basically share geopolitical perceptions about the region and there will be a substance in their mutual relations which was not there before. The RCD in the past was characterised by superficiality and goody-goody rhetoric which did not provide for a relationship with depth. This has changed now. The most significant departure from past policy of the three countries pertains to their shedding of dependence on the United States or weaning away from it with a view to pursuing a foreign policy whose identity is Islamic and content Third-Worldist. Iran after the Islamic Revolution has broken its neocolonial connections with the United States, while Turkey is cautiously shifting its direction away from the West and more towards the East. It no more shares American perceptions on the Muslim world, specially on such countries as Israel, Iran, and Libya. Pakistan too has joined the ranks of the nonaligned and despite a close friendly relationship with Washington, it does not go along with America's regional strategy in the Gulf area or the Middle East region.

Mr. Tureman, who is now in Iran following his visit to Pakistan, met a number of officials and other persons from various walks of life, including the president. Statements published in the press from both his side and governmental spokesmen here were indicators of a shared desire from making RCD a key link between Pakistan, Iran, and Turkey as well as a pillar of our foreign policy. This development accords with the interests of the people of all three countries plus the region as well. Any effort to promote regional cooperation and to lessen dependence on external powers will go a long way in ensuring that the region remains free of interference and intervention. The RCD is a major step forward in promoting a new relationship among three strategically placed Muslim states whose enthusiasm for mutual friendship seems to be as strong as their determination to carve out destinies in accordance with their national interest.

Briefs

Iranian Drilling Rig — Karachi, June 14 — Iran would provide a deep drilling rig with crew on contract shortly to the Oil and Gas Development Corporation (OGDC) of Pakistan. A memorandum of agreement has already been concluded by Pakistan with the Iranian Government. The formal agreement would be finalised during the next fiscal year [Excerpt] [Karachi *DAWN* in English 15 Jun 84 p 6 GF]

SRI LANKA

5 Universities Closed After Students, Police Clash

BK211135 Hong Kong AFP in English 1112 GMT 21 Jun 84

[AFP says "Copy Subject to Censorship"]

[Text] Colombo, June 21 (AFP) — The authorities today closed five Sri Lankan universities and put police on full alert after an undergraduate was killed and another injured in clashes yesterday between students and police at Peradeniya University, near Kandy, 120 kms south of here.

The university and neighbouring Dumbara College were immediately closed indefinitely by the government. The five universities closed today are in Colombo and its suburbs and in the south of the country.

All university campuses have been declared out of bounds to students, schools near universities have been given protection in case there is any spillover of trouble, it was announced.

The *OBSERVER* newspaper here said the trouble began after police arrested a group of drunken students celebrating graduation. Angry fellow students then marched on the police post close to the university and clashes followed.

Minister of National Security Lalith Athulathmudali went on television last night to condemn what he termed "troublemakers" trying to create disturbances in Peradeniya, Colombo, and in the suburbs.

He said property had been damaged but did not give further details. Nor did he give details of the Peradeniya incidents. The minister said a judicial inquiry would be held into the incident.

He appealed to public, parents and students to respect law and order and end the unrest.

Mr Athulathmudali said that "elements" behind the agitation were planning to create more trouble but warned that the government would act firmly.

He said: "Today the activities were around the universities. Tomorrow 'they' are seeking to make use of schoolchildren."

He said that Sri Lankan security forces were in the north "fighting terrorism" but that Tamil separatists would like to see troops taken away from the north and moved to the rest of the country. "I don't think that any of you would allow that to happen. I don't think any of you would play into the hands of the terrorists," the minister said.

The *OBSERVER* said that secret services had information that extremist groups were behind the student disturbances.

Iraq Shells Abadan, Violates Residential Areas Accord

LD201712 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] The Iraqi Zionist regime, breaking the agreement not to attack residential areas, brought the resisting city of Abadan under intense fire and martyred or wounded several people this afternoon. Please pay attention to our correspondent's report on this matter:

On the eve of the tragic martyrdom of the master of the faithful 'Ali, peace be upon him, the children of the Islamic nation are being martyred by the Ba'thist infidels. The criminal rulers of the Ba'thist-Zionist regime ruling Iraq, who cannot stand against the combatants of Islam and see their certain death draw close, have broken the agreement not to shell civilian regions and once again this afternoon brought the residential areas of the resisting city of Abadan and the villages along the Arvand Rud under their intense heavy weapons fire. Two children, aged 10 and 16, have been martyred so far and several houses have been damaged.

Musavi Reviews Cabinet Meeting on Foreign Affairs

LD201855 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi gave an interview this afternoon after the conclusion of the session of the Cabinet on issues raised during that session, in which he provided certain explanations to our correspondent, to which we draw your attention:

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] Mr Musavi, will you please tell us about the most important issues raised by the Cabinet session?

[Musavi] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The session paid particular attention to these extremely important and momentous days for Islam. We then heard political reports, particularly in connection with the problems of the region, the Persian Gulf, and inside the country. We heard an extremely good report from our brothers [word indistinct] in Sistan and Baluchestan.

[Correspondent] With regard to regional problems, the Iraqi foreign minister's visit to France, and the recent visit by the King of Jordan to a number of countries, could you please tell us about the movements of the reactionary heads of certain countries?

[Musavi] These movements are aimed at maintaining Saddam's regime in the region. France's huge capital investments in Iraq necessitate these two countries and governments maintaining constant ties, since these investments are seriously jeopardized by the continuation of the war and the resistance shown by our combatants. It is not merely this material capital investment, no matter how immense, because it appears that France's entire credibility depends on retaining the Saddam regime, and a blow at Saddam is tantamount to a blow at the so-called Socialist government in France. On the other hand, the reactionary forces in the regime have linked their destiny with Saddam. Since the beginning of the war we have witnessed Jordan's (?support) whereby King Husayn, while always colluding with the Zionists in the region against the Palestinians, have been constantly active on the side of Saddam against the Islamic nations as far as providing assistance to Iraq in connection with the capabilities of the Aqaba route and various other routes, (?in addition) to political support. [passage indistinct] These comings and goings are also connected with our forces' preparedness to deliver once again their strong blows at the Iraqi regime. It is natural that terror has once again been engendered in their hearts. These comings and goings are probably aimed at finding ways to withstand our combatants' attack.

Thank you very much. [end recording]

During this afternoon's Cabinet session the changes and relocation of the governors-general of three provinces on the basis of their experience were also studied. New governors-general of three provinces were appointed as follows: Mr Geranmayeh as governor-general of Chahar (Mahal va Bakhtiyari); Mr (Shadlush) as governor-general of Zanjan; and Mr Jahromi as governor-general of Lorestan.

Iraqi Claim of Retaking Majnun Islands 'Unfounded'

LD201423 Tehran IRNA in English 1405 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Tehran, June 20, IRNA — A spokesman for the War Information Headquarters here today denied the Iraqi regime's claim of having retaken the Majnun Islands.

The spokesman, in a brief talk with IRNA, said that the claim was totally unfounded and stressed that the Islamic combatants remained in control of the islands.

The Islamic liberation forces seized control of the oil-rich Majnun Islands of Iraq during the victorious Khaybar operations last February.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,764

LD201703 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] In its communique No 1,764, the Joint Staff of the Islamic Republic of Iran Armed Forces expresses condolences for the martyrdom of the prince of believers, his holiness 'Ali, peace be upon him, and reports on conditions on the war fronts.

During the past 24 hours, our stalwart combatants stationed in the northwest operational theater opened fire with heavy weapons on enemy positions and thus hampered their engineering works. In addition, six slit trenches and one observation post belonging to the aggressor forces were destroyed and 13 mercenaries were killed or wounded.

In the northern operational sector, exchanges occurred, those in the Sumar region being heaviest. Enemy losses in the region were one antiaircraft gun, two machine guns, six slit trenches and foxholes and two observation posts.

Our combatants stationed on the banks of the Arvand Rud yesterday fired on enemy positions on the west bank, as a result

of which 10 Saddamists were killed or wounded and one ammunition dump and 10 slit trenches and foxholes were destroyed.

Khamene'i Addresses Volunteers at Tehran Garrison

LD201403 Tehran IRNA in English 1350 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Tehran, June 20, IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i here today, commenting on provocative acts of world oppressors, said that in any part of the world where nations have decided to stand against militarism and coercion of these oppressors, they have not been able to do anything.

The president, who is also the head of the Supreme Defence Council, was speaking in Tehran's Imam Hoseyn Garrison where several thousands of volunteer Islamic combatants were being sent to warfronts.

He further told the crowd that despite massive aids of big powers to the Baghdad regime in the course of the Iraqi imposed war, the Iranian nation is now stronger than the early days of the war.

Further in his speech the president added that the people of Iran wanted to prove that they could not tolerate any violation and aggression in the region, and as long as they have not done so the aggressions of the enemies of Islam would not be out rooted.

Furthermore he said that at present our enemy was weaker than ever and the current developments in the world showed that even supporters of the Iraqi ruler have realised that he would not last.

Continuing his remarks on the status of the Iraqi regime, the head of the Supreme Defence Council said that the existing system in Iraq was doomed. Definitely, he added, the Islamic combatants through their reliance on divine power would be able to clear the region of this shame.

Drawing a comparison between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the early days of Islam when it was attacked from all sides, President Khamene'i said that it would be a wrong impression to think that the Islamic Republic of Iran was interested in war. He further stressed that Iran would not engage itself in a (future) war unless it was attacked. In the case of the Iraqi imposed war, the Islamic Republic of Iran has been attacked, and Iran was still in a defensive position.

Further on the Iraqi-imposed war he said that Iran has been defending its national dignity, its Islamic revolution and the Islamic system. "Up to now Iran has not launched an offensive move and all its moves have been defensive; however, we must prepare ourselves for it," he pointed out.

Addressing his remarks to the Islamic combatants, the head of the Supreme Defence Council said that they were defending Islam and the Holy Koran. "What we are defending at present is not a particular person or nation, but rather a system based on Islam and Koran," he added.

Reaffirms Desire for Peace

LD201417 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Excerpts] During a glorious ceremony on the eve of the anniversary of martyrdom of the lord of the pious, His Excellency 'Ali — peace be upon him — and in the presence of 'Ali Khamene'i, the president and chairman of the Supreme Defense Council, more than 4,000 personnel of the Fath-1 and -2 forces and the redispatched personnel of the 1st and 2d District Guards Corps, including the Central Province, Semnan, and Zanjan, gathered at Imam Hoseyn Garrison in Tehran this morning. After singing dirges, self-flagellation, and hearing a speech by the chairman of the Supreme Defense Council, they left for the fronts of the battle between right and wrong.

The chairman of the Supreme Defense Council said: The conditions facing our revolution today are difficult. On the one hand, the superpowers and their European agents, and on the other hand, the pagan Saddamite forces and their decadent agents inside and outside the country have attacked the revolution. A situation has arisen forcing the Islamic Republic of Iran to defend itself, to go to battle against all the agents of arrogance, armed and alert.

We are defending ourselves and do not want war. Nobody should think that we want war, whether at sea or on land.

Finally, the president stressed: The system weighing down the Muslim people of Iraq today will not last. By relying on God's endless power, the auspicious spirit of Ramadan, and the holy ghost of His Excellency 'Ali, peace be upon him, our combatants will defenitely wipe this shame from the region's map.

Iraq Resorting to Lies, Dirges To Boost Morale

LD201249 Tehran Domestic Service in Russian 1120 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] While the vast multitude of basij [mobilization units] volunteers continue to leave for the fronts of the war between light and darkness, the criminal Iraqi regime and its supporters in the region have anxiously started a new hue and cry. The widespread and enthusiastic presence of the brave Muslim fighters of the fronts has created fear in the hearts of the commanders of Saddam's mercenary forces and has denied them any peaceful sleep. This is why in their anxiety they have started singing dirges and spreading lies, hoping that they can boost the shaky morale of the Iraqi forces who have been forcefully sent to the fronts.

The fictitious allegation of Saddam's mercenary regime concerning the Islamic Republic of Iran's violation of the agreement not to attack towns and residential areas is one of these futile attempts so that they can once again have an excuse for continuing their savage actions and for diverting the war from its proper course by repeating their former crimes. In this regard the chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran described the allegation of Iraq's criminal regime con-

cerning attacks against the Sayyid Sadiq village in Iraq by the fighters of Islam as a false allegation and devoid of any truth. He announced that after the statement of 12 June 1984, the Iranian forces have not opened fire over any residential parts in Iraq.

Once again, we should remind the Arab regimes of the Persian Gulf region that if they really desire security and peace in the region they should not be deceived by these provocative moves on the part of the Iraqi regime. As the president of the Islamic Republic has recently said, they should in practice stop supporting the mercenary Iraqi regime. Although some of the Arab regimes in the Persian Gulf region have adopted a more realistic stance concerning this position of the Islamic Republic of Iran and now that the continuation of Saddam's regime is impossible, nevertheless one can still see some obstinate support for the criminal Iraqi regime. One example to which one can refer is the recent remarks by a high-ranking Kuwaiti official who said that they cannot separate their paths for the criminal Saddam. Here one should remind the Kuwaiti officials that if they continue their present policies they will not be able to separate their fate from that of the mercenary Saddam either.

The Muslim Iranian nation and other Muslim nations of the region will under no circumstances tolerate the continued existence of the mercenary regime of Saddam. This has been proved by the vast presence of Muslim fighters on the fronts of the war between truth and falsehood. Apart from that, Eastern and Western world devourers and their lackeys should know that the Ba'thist-Zionist Iraqi regime is doomed to destruction and that they can never revive this dead corpse, even if they should wish to.

IRGC, SAIRI Command Calls on Iraqis To Mobilize

LD201804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] In connection with the Iraqi Muslim mojahedin serving on the battlefronts, an announcement has been issued by the Central Command of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps [IRGC] and the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq [SAIRI] in which mention is made of the remarkable victories of the Islamic troops, which pave the way for the liberation of Karbala' and the Iraqi homeland from the clutches of the criminal rulers of Baghdad. The announcement continues:

The Central Command of IRGC and SAIRI, following repeated requests from the Iraqi Muslim mojahedin to be sent to the fronts of the battle for truth against falsehood, hereby invites all Iraqi Muslim brothers, especially those Iraqi Muslim mojahedin who have undergone training in courses 1-8 of the mobilization of the SAIRI, and also other Iraqi brothers who have already served on the fronts of light against darkness, to report from today until 28 June to the centers of the mobilization of the SAIRI in Tehran and the provinces in order to be sent to the fronts of truth against falsehood.

Anniversary of Defense Minister's Death Observed

LD201743 Tehran IRNA in English 1706 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Tehran, June 20, IRNA — June 21 marks the third anniversary of the martyrdom in Dehlaviyeh front (Khuzestan Province) of Mostafa Chamran, former defence minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In the early hours of the morning of June 21 Army Commander (Iraj Rostami) was martyred in Dehlaviyeh. In the early morning of the same day Chamran set out for Dehlaviyeh in order to install a new Army commander for the battlefronts in that region. While talking to sub-commanders and other Army personnel in a battlefront in Dehlaviyeh he dignified the martyred commander saying, "The Almighty loved Rostami, and that was why he took him away from our circle. And he shall take us, too, if he should love us." Seconds later artillery fire from the Iraqi troops rained on the same spot. He bade his personnel to scatter but himself was hit by shrapnel and martyred on the field.

Said Imam Khomeyni in memory of the martyred defence minister, "He was a pious militant and a self-committed teacher whom our nation badly needed. He engaged in a jihad on the backing of an inward enlightment and relying on his bond with God sacrificed his life."

French Government Measures on Hijackers Protested

LD201702 Tehran IRNA in English 1650 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Tehran, June 20, IRNA — The French charge d'affaires to Iran was today summoned to the Foreign Ministry and was given a letter of protest concerning the measures taken by the French Government vis-a-vis the hijackers of an Iranian Fokker 27 plane.

The protest note said that giving landing permission to the hijacked plane and holding talks with the hijackers were contrary to the international principles. It also added that the French Government should condemn the hijacking activities and extradite the hijackers as well as returning the plane to Iran.

The Islamic Republic Foreign Ministry, further in its protest note, said that the earlier hijacking of other planes, which were permitted to land in France, where the hijackers were granted asylum, has turned France into a base for terrorist organisations and hijackers, thus harming the world public security.

Velayati Writes UN Secretary General on Chemical Arms

LD201133 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] In view of the repeated use of chemical weapons by the Zionist Iraqi regime and the admission of some Iraqi officials about the further use of this inhumane device, a message was sent to Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, from Mr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs, about the continued violation of international regulations by the Iraqi regime. In this message it was stated: In addition to the fact that ever since its aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran the Iraqi

regime has subjected residential and nonmilitary areas to attacks with missiles, aerial bombardment, and artillery fire, it has also made widescale use of chemical weapons against the Iranian forces, contrary to all international regulations and laws, the details of which are recorded in the report of the delegation sent by Your Excellency and which has been distributed in Security Council Document No 16423, dated 26 March 1984.

Referring to the recent initiative by the UN secretary general to ban attacks on residential areas, the message stated: It is hoped that the use of chemical weapons, which is of no less importance and whose use is contrary to human principles and to international resolutions and agreements, will also receive the necessary attention and follow-up.

The message concluded: The Iranian Muslims, who have experienced the bitter taste of this frightful crime, as well as the international community, rightly expect that the UN secretary general, as the official in charge of implementing the UN Charter and following the decisive investigations and reports, will clearly condemn the use of chemical weapons by Iraq and will take the necessary steps to prevent their continued use.

USSR Energy Delegation Arrives in Tehran

LD211132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] The first deputy minister of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, leading a high-ranking technical and economic delegation from the Ministry of Power and Electrification and a group of technical experts from that country, arrived in Tehran today and was welcomed at Tehran airport by the under secretary for power affairs and the director general of power planning of our country's Ministry of Energy, and other officials from the ministry. In an arrival speech, he expressed pleasure at his visit to Iran, and hoped that as a result of talks with Iranian officials, effective steps would be taken toward strengthening technical and economic relations, particulary in energy production.

Drug Smugglers Executed in Mashhad, Bojnurd

LD190153 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Excerpt] By verdict of the Islamic Revolution Court in Mashhad, five drug smugglers named (Gholam Rasul Salari), (Gholam Ya'qubi), ('Abdollah Nazari), (Hajj Ebrahim Sarem), and (Bayram Mohammad Karimi), were found guilty of being corrupted on earth for trafficking in drugs and were condemned to death. After approval of the Supreme Islamic Revolution Court, the sentences were carried out yesterday.

Also by verdict of the Islamic Revolution Court of Bojnurd and the approval of the Supreme Islamic Revolution Court, three drug smugglers were condemned to death and the sentences carried out in Bojnurd at dawn this morning.

Juvenile Delinquency Seen in UAE, Other Gulf States

GF191036 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 14 May 84 p 3

[Part 1 of two-part article]

[Text] Juvenile delinquency in the Gulf states has now become an explosive social issue, mainly because of the lackadaisical attitude of the local authorities. Although some reformative efforts have been made recently to curb the unsavoury activities of the young, none has so far proved effective.

Crimes such as burglary, car thefts, stealing money from parked vehicles, robbery, assault, drinking, brawling, rape and homosexuality have increased at an alarming rate. According to official figures, there are 600 juvenile delinquents in the United Arab Emirates alone. Figures for the other Gulf states are similar.

A recent study by a religious organization has revealed that more than 35 percent of Arab students are addicted to alcohol and drugs. The high school dropout rate among UAE students is at present about 25 percent. A great number of students enter their classes under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

Most of the student bullies belong to the 'royal' families, who leave their classes whenever they wish to stroll on the beach or in the public parks. Consequently the teachers have to waste their time maintaining discipline in class, instead of concentrating on teaching.

Part 2

GF191039 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 15 May 84 p 3

[Part 2 of two-part article]

[Excerpts] Many juvenile delinquents who are brought to trial are between the ages of 10 and 15. Most of the children who are bored at home try to find diversion and excitement on the streets. Tearing down streets on noisy motorbikes, engaging in dangerous maneuvres, and sometimes hitting pedestrians and destroying public property are some of the 'games' they like to play. Driving under the influence of alcohol is a common traffic offence, and the smoking of cigarettes is widespread.

There are many reasons for the rise in the number of criminal offences among the young. The laxity of morals and discipline which has followed the oil wealth affects Arabs in all walks of life. The loss of moral stature by the Arab parents has robbed them of their moral courage to censure their children when they go astray.

In the Gulf states, where the activities of students and young people are strictly controlled by the ministries of education, information and culture, there is not much opportunity for the young to work off their excess energy or boredom. Public demonstrations and processions by students, even against Israeli or American aggression in the Arab lands,are not permitted.

The efforts of the authorities to direct their energies towards sports and recreation do not seem to have had any success.

Despite the austerity measures in the UAE, the government has allocated huge amounts for the construction and maintenance of sports centers and recreation clubs. Abu Dhabi spent one billion dirhams in 1980 on a soccer stadium in the capital city. There are also other major sports projects nearing completion.

The mushrooming of video-cassette shops all over the UAE has brought video nasties and pornography right into the homes. The most attractive British and Lebanese shop assistants sell all kinds of video films to boys, regardless of their age. Despite raids by the censorship department, which seizes pornographic video-cassettes, the dealers in filth are doing a roaring trade.

As every UAE family employs young women from abroad, usually Hindus and Christians, as 'baby-sitters,' the children are practically ignored by their mothers; the children pick up the alien ways and manners of those who bring them up. The atmosphere at home, which is so important in shaping the character and behaviour of children, is affected by family instability.

Parental squabbles and the issues of divorce, polygamy, widowhood, and illicit courtship of domestic servants are a constant source of worry.

A majority of the Gulf Arabs prefer women from India and Pakistan to the Arab women as their 'second wives' because of their 'modesty.' With escalating demands for dowry, more and more Arab youths prefer to remain bachelors.

Since 'enjoyment of life' locally is somewhat limited, slick travel agencies entice the young — as well as the not so young — to holiday resorts in Europe and the Far East. Ramadan, which now falls in the summer, is the most popular month for holidays. Members of the 'royal' family, ministers and high officials fly to Europe just to 'escape the summer heat.'

The superficial impression that one has received is that the UAE is an Arab-Moslem country where the government is based on Islamic shari'ah. Its Islam, however, is cosmetic. Television programs are full of dance and obscenity, although the day's entertainment commences with an impressive recitation of the Koran and Hadith are not subjects for intensive study in schools and colleges, but instead treated as optional subjects.

The influence of the West is overwhelming, despite the superficial Islamic image that the regimes in the region are keen to project. Even the recently-opened reformatories for juvenile delinquents in the UAE are in the hands of 'Western experts.' No doubt they will have ample opportunity to 'reform' the delinquents so that they conform to the pattern of culture and behaviour that would most effectively sabotage the values and tenets of Islam.

The disintegrating trends in society are the inevitable result of the Arabs' indifference towards Islamic values and deviation from the norms of Islamic behaviour. And, far from making up for these deficiencies, they are only interested in fostering Arab nationalism, priding themselves on their Pharaonic and Phoenician ancestry.